Claims

1. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the inhibition of transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations (TLESRs).

2. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD).

3. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention of reflux.

4. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of, or prevention of, regurgitation.

5. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of, or prevention of, asthma.

6. Use according to claim 5, wherein the asthma is reflux-related asthma.

7. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of, or prevention of, chronic laryngitis.

8. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of, or prevention of, lung disease.

9. Use of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for managing failure to thrive.

10. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine.

11. Use according to claim 10, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is the hydrochloride salt of 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine.

12. Use according to any one of claims 1-9, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor antagonist is 3-[3-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)benzonitrile.

13. Use according to any one of claims 1-9, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor antagonist is 3-fluoro-5-[3-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]benzonitrile.

14. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the daily dose of the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is from 0.1 – 100 mg per kg body weight of the subject to be treated.

15. A method for the inhibition of transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations (TLESRs), whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such inhibition.

16. A method for the treatment of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD), whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such treatment.

17. A method for the prevention of reflux, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such prevention.

18. A method for the treatment of, or prevention of, regurgitation, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention.

19. A method for the prevention of, or treatment of, lung disease, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention.

20. A method for managing failure to thrive, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such management.

21. A method for treatment or prevention of asthma, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein the asthma is reflux-related asthma.

23. A method for treatment or prevention of chronic laryngitis, whereby a pharmaceutically and pharmacologically effective amount of a metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an optical isomer thereof, is administered to a subject in need of such treatment or prevention.

24. A method according to any one of claims 15-23, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine.

25. A method according to claim 24, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is the hydrochloride salt of 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine.

26. A method according to any one of claims 15-23, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is 3-[3-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)benzonitrile.

27. A method according to any one of claims 15-23, wherein the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is 3-fluoro-5-[3-(5-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl]benzonitrile.

28. A method according to any one of claims 15-27, wherein the daily dose of the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist is from 0.1 – 100 mg per kg body weight of the subject to be treated.